On Thursday, the Alban, steam sloop, which was lately aground, left Copenhagen to pilot five French ships through the Beit to Copenhagen. MEMRI, April 17, 1854. Five Russian merchant vessels have been brought into this port, and four more prizes are in sight, coming in under the British flag. The small screw steamship Con-tlict, 3, Captain J. Foote, has taken these ships, and it is

announced that eight other prizes are coming in. London, Saturday -3 P. M.

There is nothing new to-day as to the war, except runers both from Park and M. mors both from Paris and Vienna of a new Prussian

the market closing tamely, but quite steadily, at Friday's

The Steamship City of Glasgov.

The Steamship City of Glasgov.

The Steamship City of Glasgov.

The Editor of the New York iteral.

Sir—Many inquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the City of Glasgow steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those whe may have any friends on leard that vessel. The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing.

The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 efficients and crew, the vessel being 1,087 tons register.

The water on board was the government allowance for sorty days, besides which there is the power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were one pound per head of fresh and yait meats per day for forty-six days, for every person on board, and of bread, flour, &c., one pound for each person each day for fifty-four days, besides rather more than six tons of potatoes and vegetables, and three and a half tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other sairty or seventy days.

The coals on board were for a passage of twenty-five or twenty-fix days.

We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it, in corroboration of which view the Baltic steamer was three days in it, the Charity scew steamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move.

The esteamers of our line having been for several ever and on the canners of our line having been for several

same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move.

**Lo steamers of our line having been before tried under canvase (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds), are capable of coing to the westward under it, and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement to the machinery, which we do not auticipate. Sailing vessels which left this port a mouth before the City of Glasgow, had only just arrived.

For these reasons we ourselves feel no anxiety for her safety. We remain, sir, yours respectfully,

LIVERTOOI, 4th Month, 21, 1864.

Igventoot, 4th Month, 21, 1843.

Veyage of the American Steamer Golden Age.

[From the London Times, April 20.]

Petalls lately received of the passage of the American profle-steamer Golden Age, from Liverpool to Australia, fornish interesting suggestions regarding the ultimate prospects of rapid communication, not only with the gold colonies, but the Cape of Good Hope. This steamer, which was capable of carrying 1,200 persons, and had just made one of the best trial trips ever known across the Atlantic, left Liverpool in November last, with a small number of passengers and an unremunerative although a considerable cargo, the post office authorities having refused to pay her the slightest extra sum for taking a mail. She reached the Cape in twenty-six days and a half, thus making to that point the shortest passage upon record. Indeed, the difference from any passage previously known is alleged to have been as much as eight days. At the Cape she was detained ten days coaling, but abe nevertheless reached King George's Sound on as to effect the entire passage from Liverpool to Australia in sixty-one days, including detentions, and in an actual running time of forty-seven days. Considering that in future trips the advantages of experience would enable distances to be saved and greater speed to be attained, the possibility of the communication to Australia being regularly brought within fifty days, even by the Cape route, seems consequently to have been demonstrated. According to the statements of the commander, optic, the protect, her made the whole distances to the Cape with four furnaces blocked off, and with a consumption remaining upon arrival in port. By less economy, therefore, greater results might have been accomplished, and it is believed, moreover, that 300 miles might be saved by stopping at Goree to coal. Taking these things into account, Capitain Porter asserts that the Golden Age could regularly perform the run from Liverpool to the Cape in twenty-three days. These points having been determined, the tays, while from New York to Liverpool the average time is eleven days. The total from Sydney to Liverpool would thus be forty six days, or, allowing three days for stoppages, forty-nine days. The chief probability of such a route being established consists in the fact of the link between Sydney and Panama being sil that is required to bring it into existence. Whether the New York company to whom the Golden Age belong, intend now to carry out their original plan of putting it into operation remains to be ascertained. During the present demand for steamers it is probable that that vessel may immediately be sought for other purposes, but it ere is strong reason to anticlpate that, sconer or later, by the natural tendencies of commerce, the route in question may grow into the most important line of traffic between the northern and southern heroispheres.

Interesting Financial Intelligence.
[From the London Chronicle, April 22.]
The following notice was issued late this afternoon:

The following notice was issued late this afternoon:

The First Lord of the Treasury Chambers. April 21. 1854.

The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chambellor of the Exchequer hereby give notice that tenders will be received as the Bank of Fugland daily, between the hours of 10 sclock A. M., and 2 oclock P. M., from the date hereof, until Treasury, the 2d day of May next, inclusive, for the whole or part or parts of the following socurities, via.—

Two millions of exchequer bonds, bearing interest at the rate of £3 10s, per centum per annum, payable half yearly; and the bonds to be liquidated and paid off at par, on the 5th May, 1858.

Two millions of excheques hours. fay, 1888.

o millions of exchequer bonds, bearing interest at the of £3 10s, per centum per annum, payable half yearly; the honds to be liquidated and paid off at par, on the

the state of 45 lbn per centum per annum, payable half yearly; and the hords to be liquidated and paid of at par on the 8th May, 1864, on which the state of the

May 1860.

The bonds will bear date on the 8th May 1854, on which day the interest will commonce, such interest to be paid half yearly on the 8th November and 8th May, up to the days on which they will be paid of at par.

The tenders must be made in separate scaled letters for such set of bonds, and be marked on the outside as follows:

set of bonds, and be marked on the outside as folfor the bonds ending on the 8th May, 1858.

for the bends ending on the 8th May, 1859; and
for the bends ending on the 6th May, 1899, and
for the bends ending on the 6th May, 1899.

It is not seen that the conference of the make in Exchanger
at par, but subscriber will be allowed the option of
ing my fifth or paid is money, quer bills, upon paying is,
the proportions of the amboriptions to be discharged in
bequir this and in money, must be separately stated in
tenders.

The preportions of the subscriptions to be discharged in Exchequer takes and in money, must be separately stated in the tenders.

The instalments must be paid in the following proportions, and at the following periods, viz :—

10 per cent on Honday, the 5th May.

21 per cent on Friday, the 5th May.

22 per cent on Friday, the 5th May.

23 per cent on Friday, the 5th May.

24 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

25 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

26 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

27 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

28 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

29 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

20 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

20 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

21 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

22 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

23 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

24 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

25 per cent on Friday, the 5th September.

26 per cent of 1th September.

26 per cent of 1th September.

27 per cent of the friday the 5th September.

28 per cent of 1th September.

29 per cent of 1th September.

29 per cent of 1th September.

20 per cent of 1th September.

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21 per cent of 1th September.

22 per cent of 1th September.

23 per cent of 1th September.

24 per cent of 1th September.

25 per cent of 1th September.

26 per cent

leted. bends will be issued in sums of £100, £200, £500, and 1 (No. Lis not intended to apply to Parliament during the present wison for any further time of Exchanger bonds beyond the tid sum of six millions

sestion for any farther time of Ecohogue bonds beyond the said sum of rix million.

The distinguishing feature in the present financial operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, that he does not add to the permanent debt of the country, for the new stock or security to be created becomes rapayable in a short period of time, or can be renewed at the option of the holder. Mr. Gladatone, it will thus be perceived, has devised an admirable scheme for surmounting the timeprial difficulties with which he has to contend, and without encroaching upon the principle laid down on

a former certation of his dealing with the national finances. Altogether his present operation discloses consummate skill in successfully overcoming a difficulty that has puzzled many former financiers. It may be remarked that one of the great and prominent features of his operations has been to avoid throwing upon posterity any burden that properly belongs to the present, and can be conveniently discharged.

There has been great excitement to day in the English Stock Market, and prices have experienced considerable fluctuation. It opened with an appearance of much timeness, and Consols were first quoted at 57% to 88, at which price business was done both for money and account; but some heavy sales of money stock caused a sudden collapse, and they immediately fell to 57% to 5%, business being done at the lowest quotation. The sales were understood to be on account of the Rank of England, for the purpose of calling in its notes, and it was currently believed that the stock of buillon has this week further decreased between £500,000 and £700,000. A very uneasy feeling was thus imparted to the market, and for some time there was very little difference between the money and account price of Consols, thus showing that the jobbers had become supplied with stock. There was subsequently some reaction, and Consols touched 57% for money, but they afterwards fell to 57% to 5% on a notice being posted up in the House that the government would receive tenders for Exchequer Bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, to the extent of £6,000,000, redeemable at par in 1808, 1859, and 1850, at the rate of £2,000,000 at each period. Consols that just previously been quoted at 87% to 5% and it will therefore be seen that the same but a very slight fall in prices. A great disparity was observable in the opinions expressed with regard to this financial operation, but it was very strongly argued that, although the public generally night not like a security of a temporary belie generally, it was thought, would have preferred a consolidated s

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 32, or the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1854:—

Notes issued. £26,768,480 Gov'ment debt. £11,015,100 Other securities 2,984,900 Gold coin and builton.... 12,768,480 ilver bullion... 12,768,480 £26,768,480 £26,708,480 Government se-curities, (in-cluding dead weight annui-ty)....£13,686,596 Other securities 14,768,268

Notes 4,278,125 Gold and silver coin 742,393

Seven day and other bills... 1.196,079

Total......£33,479,370

April 20, 1854. M. MARSHALL. Chief Cashier. The above statement is undoubtedly most unsatisfactory. It shows a continued and severe drain upon the metallic resources of the bank and its reserve of notes, the diminution in the former being upwards of six hundred thousand, and in the latter nearly seven hundred thousand pounds sterling; and there is a heavy decrease—upwards of one million sterling—in the private deposits. The private securities, however, show a decrease of nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand pounds, which is so far eatisfactory, but does not by any means make up for the opposite character which the returns indicate. The large decrease in the government deposits is accounted for by the payment of the dividends.

The above return, for the week ending the 15th inst, when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the liabilities, a decrease of public deposits of £10,24,787; an increase of rest of £6,069; and an increase of seven-day and other bills of £18,326.

In the assets the return shows a decrease of other securities of £25,550; a decrease of reserve of notes of £600,630; a decrease in the government securities of £25,550. The ballion in the issue and banking department together amounted to £13,510,873, which, as compared with £14,140,509, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a micrease of £79,605.

The notes in circulation amounted to £22,490,355, which, as compared with £24,10,850, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £79,605.

In the English funds to-day the tendency from the

Enthe English funds to-day the tendency from the commencement of business was toward depression. Consols, which left off yesterlay at 87% to 88, opened at 87%, and immediately began to recede until they touched 87%. They then railled to 87%, whence, at about a quarter past three o'clock, on the appearance of the notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, they suddenly dropped to 87, at which price they are for a phore time allows. A slight recovery subsequently stopped to 87, at which price they are for a phore time allows. A slight recovery subsequently stopped to 87, at which price they are for a phore time allows. A slight recovery subsequently stopped to 87, at which price they suddenly dropped to 87, at which price they suddenly dropped to 87, at which price they subsequently stopped to 87, at which price they subsequently stop

Commercial Affairs.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Friday, April 21—5 P. M.

The colonial and foreign produce markets re-opened after the Faster holidays on the 19th inst, but little activity has been shown, and transactions generally have been very limited. Money, for short periods, is easier. Consols leave off 87% a %. Bar silver, 6s. 1%d.; dollars, 6s. 0%d.; American eagles, 76s. 7%d.

Corningal. -In the absence of public sales we have

COUNTRAL—In the absence of public sales we have nothing to report.

Cocoa is firm, with an increasing demand. Bahia at 20s. 6d. a 27s., Para 28s. 6d. a 29s. 6d., and Guayaquii 24s. a 36s. per cwt.

Copper is in good demand, and the market is very firm at our late quotations.

COFFEE.—We have no improvement to notice in the demand, although the quantity offering continues very small. 250 bags native Ceylon, at auction, sold at 45s. Privately 800 bags have changed hands at 44s. 6d. Today 190 casks and 160 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, 400 bags Costa Rica, and 150 bags Porte Rice, at auction, principally sold at steady rates. The following were the imports and stocks on the 1st inst., compared with the same period last year.—

Imports. 1863. 1854.

 Imports.
 1863.
 1854.

 Chief ports of Europe.
 59,800,000
 77,400,000 lbs

 Great Britain
 5,800,000
 3,600,000

 Stocke.
 1853.

 1854.
 1854.

 Chief ports of Europe.
 53.400,000

 63.900,000 lbs.
 27,400,000

TAILOW is very quiet at 64s. on the spot, 64s. 6d. for May and June, and 60s. for the end of the year.

The market remains without manerial change; but clearances continue large. Common Congou 113/d per lb. a 1s.

The—Is very quiet at 124s, for block, 125s for bars, and 126s. for refined. Straits very dull at 118s. a 120s. Sanca, 125s. a 128s. Tin plates steady at 33s. a 34s. for J. C. charcoal, and 27s. a 7; 6d. for I. C. coke.

THEREFIELE—A small sale of rough is reported at 11s. 6d. Spirits difficult of sale; American in casks nominally, 47s.

AMERICAN STOCKS continue without much business doing. There are still buyers of United States 6's Bonds of 186s at 110 a 1104s. Maryland Sterling 5's offered at 92. Quotations of other stecks are nominal.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

JAMES W'HENRY'S CIRCULAR. LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1854. PROVENOUS.—Bacon is unchanged in demand or value. In beef a good business has been done at extreme rates.

In beef a good business has been done at extreme rates. Pork keeps dull.

LARD.—About 600 tons lard have been sold, chiefly for forward delivery, at 52s.

TALLOW has declined is, to 2s.

SELIS.—In seeds or bark there is nothing new.

LIMPRED CARE.—The seeson for linsed cake is over.

BREADSTUPES.—The improving tendency in flour sad wheat continues. Flour is is, and wheat 6d, dearer, with a large consumptive demand. Indian corn moves with a large consumptive demand. Indian corn moves

with a large consumptive demand. Indian corn moves slowly.

Corron.—There has been less doing since the sailing of the Pacific, and with the slight falling off in the demand, the extreme rates of the week have scarcely been obtainable. In Manchester also, the extent of business has been more limited since Tuesday last, although prices are firmly maintained. Stock this day, 731,100 bags, of which 540,531 were American. Sales this week 40,560 bags, including 30,730 American—5,570 bags being on speculation, and 1,910 for export.

which 540,351 were American. Sales this week 40,550 bags, including 30,730 American—5,570 bags being on speculation, and 1,910 for export.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR. Inventor, April 29, 1854.

The weather since the 18th has been unseasonably hot until this morning, when we have a much lower temperature and an indication of rain, which is required for spring corn. Early on the morning of the 19th we had a severe thunder storm.

The arrivals at this port since Tuesday have been moderate, but very numerous (chiefly wheat) at queenstown from the Black Sea ports.

Without being able to report an active demand, we have had a good healthy consumptive one for flour, and at Manchester market yesterday, the full prices paid here on Tuesday were readily obtained for all good qualities, and a large business done to dealers and bakers.

Indian corn firm, but not much doing. We have had a fair inquiry for good white wheats, but such are difficult to be found on sale.

The arrivals since the 18th consist of 4,500 qrs. wheat, 300 qrs. acts, 6,200 qrs. Indian corn, 2,300 loads of catment, 1,481 sachs and 3,700 bbls. flour. Export of corn in same peried, 11,170 qrs.

We had a good attendance of the town, local and country dealers and millers this morving. Wheat met a fair inquiry but as helders were firm in demanding the full prices of Tuesday, and the buyers wanting some concession, sales were consequently restricted to retail quantities, to supply immediate requirements. Flour is still the favorite article, and a fair quantity was taken for consumption; good qualities of Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore realized extreme rates of our last, and extras were the turn in favor of the seller.

Indian corn quiet, value the same as on Tnesday.

But a limited quantity of oatmeal on sale, and in rather improved request, at prices not obtainable earlier in the week.

business done in oats was limited, as the quantity

The business done in oats was limited, as the quantity of good corn on sale was small.

Many of the sales of ficur made this morning were for transmission to the interior markets, towards the midland and eastern counties.

The imports of foreign since this day week consist of 4,880 quarters wheat, 15,000 de. Indian corn, 34,286 bbls. and 4,000 sacks flour.

Export of corn 31,263 quarters; of wheat 2,450 do.; 1,273 bbls. and 2,000 sacks flour.

This day's currency of American cereales—we quote fine white wheat at 12s. a 12s. 3d.; fair to good 11s. 9d. a 11s. 10d.

10d.
FLOUR—Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore 39a.; Western canal 38a. a 35s. 6d.; Canara 37a. 6d. a 38a. 6d.; extra supers 39a. 8d. a 39a. 6d.; sours 33s. a 35s.
INDAN CORN—White, 41s. a 42s.; yellow, 40s. a 41s. per 430 lbs. So lbs.

CLOVERSEED—The season is so nearly ended that prices

Go bs.

CLOVEREED—The season is so nearly ended that prices are very irregular.

Cotton—The trade have taken a fair amount this week, say 33,080 bales, and although without any great animation, there is more firmness prevailing. Early this week prices advanced a little, but the finer qualities can only be quoted 1/40, dearer on the fortnight, say on cotton ranging from 51/40 to 53/40, per lb. Speculators took 5.570 bales, and exporters 1.910 bales, of which 5.040 bales were American; making the total sales for the week 40,560 bales.

Quer. Bark is not saleable at present; the prices asked are about 9s. a 9s. 6d. for Philadelphia, and 8s. 6d. a 9s. for Baltimore.

Buy—The sales of the fortnight have not been very large, from want of a supply of new. Buyers will not touck eld of any kind at present.

Bacon is dull, without much inquiry.

Lans—The sales to arrive and on the spot, at 52s. per cwt., which is the full value at present, reach about 500 tons. Holders seem anxious to realize, and buyers meet them partly for speculation.

Tallow is considerably lower, 64s. 6d. per cwt., in London, which it is held for more more them.

TRIAL OF CLARA HAYS FOR THE MURDER OF DOCTOR LUTENER.

ILLNESS OF THE PRISONER.

Court of Oyer and Terminer. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt. FOURTH DAY.

May 5—The Court met this morning at 10 A. M. The court room was crowded to excess, the number of spectators, indeed, appearing to increase with every succeeding day of this interesting trial.

At half-past ten the prisoner not having arrived, the District Attorney, Mr. Blunt, rose and said:-I am advised that Mrs. Hayes is in that very critical condition that it would be attended with great danger to herself to bring cian, who tells me that it is impossible for her to be here; and I therefore submit to the Court, that humanity and some regard, not merely to the prisoner, but to the public officer in the discharge of one of the most harrowing duties that falls to the lot of man, requires that this case should be suspended for the present. I am advised by her counsel

The Court—If she comes into court new, she comes without any action by the Court, and the responsibility must not lie at its door.

Mr. Busteed—If course, the Court is not responsible. We are willing to take the consequences.

After some conversation between the counsel for the defence, Mr. Busteed asket —"Will your Honor adjourn the court for two hours?"

The Court refused to permit an adjournment for a limited period at so late an hour, and permission was asked to despatch two of the efficers of the court to convey Mrs. Hayes from her hotel.

The Court—No force whatever must be used.

Mr. Busteed—No force will be used as long as I am present.

Mr. Busteed—re there will be used as long as a mappresent.

About half an hour clapsed, at the expiration of which the counsel and the officers returned.

Mr. Busteed said be had availed himself of the politoness of a member of the profession to accompany him on his visit to Mrs. Hayes. They had found her it such a condition as made it impossible to remove her. He would further state, that if by any exercise of the power vested in the Court this trial might be legally proceeded with in her absence, he should ask the benefit of it. He would present the following stipulation, signed by Mrs. Hayes:—

Hayes.—
COURT OF OVER AND TELMINER.

The People, fc. aprinst Clare Hayes.—I hereby consensed with that the trust of this case he praceeded with in my absence, and I hereby stipulate to take no manner whenefit or advantage of any errer that may be committed by my counsel during my absence from the trial, and further waiter the benefit of any statutory anothered in my their waiter than the country of the count

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The FATAL CASUALTY AT STAIRWAY STATION.—Mr. Wilson, who had charge of the laborers employed on the occasion, has farnished us with the following list of the persons drowned, all of whom resided in Westfall township, Pike county, Pennsylvania.—Patrick Grinning, leaves a wife and one child. Patrick Grinning, leaves a wife and one child. John A. Hering, had a wife and three children. Jeremish Cashin, leaves a wife and several children. Jeremish Cashin, leaves a wife and several children. Patrick Nicholson, Cary Kane and Peter Salmon, neither of them married.

Two others, named Edward Clare and Philip Scanen, rell with the emisamment, but were rescued. Scanen caught hold of a telegraph pole which fell near him, and held on until a boat reached him. None of the bodies of those drowned have been recovered.

Mr. Wilson, the trackmaster, had a very narrow escape. He had left the embankment for a few moments, and was returning when it fell. Had it fallen a few secouls later he would inevitably have been carried with it.

A man named Patrick Henley was drowned in the river

couds later he would inevitably have been carried with it.

A man named Patrick Henley was drowned in the river near Kirk's candy factory, in this village, the same day, lie stepped upon a log lying in the river to eatch some drift wood, slipped and fell into the water, and in a moment was beyond human aid. The body was found on Tuesday morning, a few hundreds yards below where he fell in. He was buried yesterday.

Two other persons fell into the river, near the contant's woodshed, the same afternoon, while attempting to catch drift wood, and were nearly drowned, as was a colored man who attempted to reason them in a boat. All were in the river for some time, and were finally rescued by people on the shore.—Part Jerets Union, May 4.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, May 5—6 P. M.
It would be difficult to tell from the quotations corrent at the first board to day, whether prices were better or at the first board to day, whether prices were better or worse. There is no regularity in the movement, one way or the other. The same inconsistencies daily appear. At the first board to day some of the fancies were up, while others were down. Reading Railroad advanced ½ per cent; Hudson Railroad, ½; Michigan Central Railroad, ½; Michigan Southern Railroad, ½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, 1/4; Parker Vein, 1/4. New York Central bonds declined 1/4 per cent; Crystal Palace, 4; New York Central Railroad, 1/4; Harlem, 1/4. New York Central was offered to-day in large lots, and the transactions were unusually large. It seems to us that the greater the depreciation in certain securities the more freely they are offered. We take the daily reported sales as a guide, upon the supposition that all the operations given are bona fide. Crystal Palace found a lower depth to-day, and is still tending downward. The operations in railroad bonds are confined to those of the Illinois Central, New York Central, and Erie Company's, and are limited in account. in amount. We do not see much margin for further de-preciation, and there is very little doubt but that each and all of them are good investments at present prices. They pay heavy rates of interest on the current cost price, and must be gradually absorbed for investment.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:— 10 shares Bank of Ulster, at Saugerties, N. Y.
10 do. Bank of Rondout, Rondout,
20 do. Unite faller North Penh at Kingston
20 do. Unite faller Rond Co.
20 do. Excelsior live Insurance Co.
40 do. Excelsior live Insurance Co.
50 do. Third Avenue Railroad Co. Also, the following securities, payable 20 per cen

the day of sale, the balance, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, on delivery of stock, 1st June next: annum, on delivery of stock, 1st June next:—

340 shares N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co. 7034

150 do. Camberland Coal and Iron Co. 2734

500 do. Harlem Railroad Co. 4934

75 do. N. Y. Central Railroad Co. 10434

500 do. Parker Vein Coal Co. 534

The carnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, in April, amounted to \$80,944.

The Lumbermen's and Mechanics' Insurance Company of St. Louis, have declared a dividend of eleven per cent on the original capital, (100,000), and of eight per cent on the new stock, (\$200,000). This has been done, too, after paying losses amounting to \$25,0 0 or \$30,000 with-

in the last six months.

There was no feature of importance in the mining market. Most of the leading fancies continue to decline. ing were the bids at the Mining Board:-

The accounts do not vary materially from those received by the previous steamer. The money market and produce markets had experienced no change of consequence. Quotations for cotton and corn had slightly improved, with a pretty active demand for consumption. In the manufacturing districts a better feeling prevailed. Con-sols were firm at previous quotations. The most un-favorable feature in the financial intelligence is the heavy drain of bullion from the Bank of England. For the week ending Saturday, April 15, the decrease amounted to £629,726. This is the largest sum reported in any one week, and the effect cannot be otherwise than bad. week, and the effect cannot be otherwise that and must soon be risible in the movement of the bank, and calls for the adoption of some measure to arrest such ex-cessive exportations of specio. It is not impossible but that Parliament may legalize the circulation of paper money beyond the limit provided for in the present bank

hundred thousand dollars stock, in order to finish the road to Jefferson City, to be paid for by direct taxation on the property of the county, according to the state law; the present stockholdert generally refinquish their right ander the law is exemption from the tax, in order to facilitate the execution of the proposition. The condition of the company's finances shows clearly that this call is absolutely necessary, and it will, no doubt, be met, as it should be, with an affirmative answer. The State learly three call of this kind by making the bouls of the State, and st. Jours city and county, on which our railroads are largely dependent, a basis for the issue of circulating votes; this will create a home demand for the bonds at par, and probably more, indring from the result of the same course in other States, sustain the credit of the bonds, make a large perion of the means for building the roads available to a certainty independent of foreign markets, and give the people a currency secured by their own organized credit, instead of bank notes without any security that they know of.

The St. Louis Price Current of the 30th ult. says The St. Louis Price Current of the 20th ult. says—
We have not known eastern exchange as firm and as
difficult to make for many years, as at this present time.
Our private benkers find it difficult to keep up their exchange account. This searcity is mainly owing to the
disposition of parties to hold on to their provisions, grain,
ke., for higher raises and not send it to market. By ac
doing bills which had been drawn in the early part of the
season, for investment in the products of the West have
matured and been renewed, and sight exchange obtained
for the proceeds and remitted to correspondents in the
several cities, to protect and take up their bills.

It is exact, that internal process the process of the correspondence of the several cities, to protect and take up their bills.

It is stated that sixteen iron works are now in operation in the northern and eastern section of this country, viz.:—Nine in Pennsylvania, three in Virginia, one in New Jersey, one in Ohio, one in Massachusetts, and one in Maryland; and are prepared to turn out 160,000 ions of rairond bars this season. For this produce the following raw materials will be required :--213,332 tons pig iron, 840,000 tens coal, 550,000 tons fron ore, and 213,3 of limestone. The capital of these sixteen companies is \$10,000,000; they support a population of 92,500 persons, and consume \$4,625,000 in bread-stuffs, besides affording a profit to all the various branches of business in and

around the mills.

The current operations of the Treasury Department on

Tuesday, 2d inst., were—
For the redemption of stocks. \$109,509 78
For the payment of other Treasury debts. 10 53
For the Customs. 27,708 43
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous 4,878 47 The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and

value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for con semption, for warehouse, and also the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending and including Thersday, May 4, 1854:--

356 16,433 18,457 6,735 2,711 8,188 7,961 6,120 | Fonges | 2 |
Silk & worsted	27
Silk & couton	58
Silk & linea	9
Gimp& fringes	10
Braid&bindgs	18
Sewing	13
Raw	30

MANUPACTURES OF FLAX.

Linens. 369 \$62,433

Laces. 1 925

Handkerchiefs 16 9,877

Thread. 47 10,105 Total 422 \$327,832

Total..... 95 \$55,193 Withdrawals from Warehouse. Total..... 79 \$17,002 MISCH LANGUS. Straw goods. 55 \$3,508 97 \$25,472 Total..... 54 \$3,712 Entered for Wa Total..... 47 \$18,356 Millinery RECAPITULATIO
Entered for Consus

1850. -1854 -Pkgs. 855 1,301 422 Value. \$215,506 Vatur 151,630 267,992

\$233,254 289,421 327,832 47,726 Totals. . . 2,535 \$763,343 3,106 3939,040 Withdrawn from Warehouse. 56 \$22,436 90 50 11,129 167 136 Withday
6 S5c. Cotton 59
85c. Silk 114
1 Flax 9
Miscellaneous 3,840 \$33,850 11,129 18,062 1,127 25,030 30,705 26,473 17,092 3,712 Totals... 4,078 \$77,784 477 50c. 4 Totale. 4,078 \$77,784 214
234 Entered for Warehouse.
2 Wool. 74 \$35,578 187
334 Cotton. 98 16,398 178
cpool, Silk. 45 13,584 47
irope. Miscellaneous 34 11,494 5 \$111,831 Totals... 297 \$81,388 458 \$116,909

Value put on market ending May 4., \$841,127 \$1,050,871 Foreign manufactures are generally dull and heavy, although there is rather more being bought by country dealers, who have hitherto done but little in this market. owing to their reluctance to augment their stocks before owing to their rejuctance to augment their stocks before their old supplies were all cleared off their hands, as well as to their indisposition to purchase largely ere internal navigation should be generally resumed, and facilities for the transportation of goods multiplied. Continental and British fabrics exhibit equal languor—the only exception to this remark being found in the case of linens, which are less abundant and on the advance, in view of the recently received encouraging European accounts.

cealle for the adoption of some measure to arrest ucin excessive exportations of specie. It is not impossible but that Parliament may legalize the circulation of paper morey beyond the limit provided for in the present bank act. The announcement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, inviting tenders for £0,000,000 of exchequer bonds, bearing three and a half per cen interest, created no excitement at the London Stock Ke. change. It was well known that the government contemplated a loan. The Chancellor has availed hinself of the present popularity of the war to provide funds for future contingencies. Public opinion is so very uncertain that it is dangerous to trust long to any phase it may assume, and the Chancellor has shown a great deal of shrewdoes and financial skill in making the movement at the present time.

The following insurance companies of Boston have recently declared semi-annual dividends—Boylston, 4 per cent: National, 15: Manufacturers, 10; Cochituate, 4. Merchants', 4. During the five years ending with 1853, the average annual dividends paid by four of these companies were as follows—Boylston, 12 8-10; per cent; National, 16 8-10; Manufacturers', 10; Cochituate, 4. Cochituate, 4. Cochituate did not commence business till 1850.

During the week ending Saturday, the 29th uit, forty three canal boats cleared from Camberland, loaded with 4,620 tons of coal. For the month just expired, 15,001 tons of coal and 182 tons of sole were shipped from that point. During the same week there were transported over the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad, 609 tons, making an aggregate for the week, 67, 855, tons, and one the Mount Sarage Railroad, 609 tons, and since the 1st of January, 84,427 tons, of which 16,755 tons, and since the 1st of January, 84,427 tons, of which 16,755 tons as descended the Chasepake and Obis Comal, and 67,669 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Obis Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad Congrapy has been obliged to sail upon the Country Court for a subscrip

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Finday, May 5.—5 P. M.

Ashes.—Sales were made of 100 bbls. at \$6 a \$6 0\% for pots, and \$6 for pearls, per 100 bbs.

Beransthers.—Hour did not vary much; the day's sales reached 6,200 bbls. ordinary to choice state, at \$5 a \$6 50; mixed to fancy—Wostern. \$5 27 a \$2 62\%; and other brands at proportionate prices. Canadian moved to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at \$7.87\% a \$7 63\%; and Southern to that of 2,800 bbls. at \$7.87\% a \$7 63\%; and Southern to that of 2,800 bbls. at \$7.87\% a \$8 12\% for mixed to good, which formed the bulk of the sales. By flour and Corn meal were as last noticed. Only 700 bushels red Jersey and Long Island wheat found purchasers, at \$1 95 a \$2. Single our last there have been 6,000 bushels rye sold, at \$1 12 and 3,000 do. on private terms. It was held this evening at \$1 18 a \$1 30. Only were unaftered. Corn was still dearer; the day's business embraced \$5.000 bushels, at \$6.50 for New Orleans; \$85 for Jersey white, and 900. for Northern yellow, Southern yellow was held at 92c. a 93c.

Cornox.—The market continued dull, and prices inclined to droop. The sales embraced 72 bales for export, \$62 do. for home use, and \$20 an speculation.

COFFIN.—The transactions included 700 bags \$1. Domingo, at 95c. a 95c. and 200 Rio, at 10 5c. a 115c.

Fine Chackers.—500 boxes Canton, 40 packs, were sold on private terms.

Francum — Sales continued dull for direct ports to

Fire Charkers—and by the continued of the continued of private terms.

Fringers—Bates continued dull for direct ports to Europe. To Liverpool 2,000 bbls, rosis were engaged, at 2s. 2d., and 10,000 bushels corn, on private terms. Flour was noninal, and 500 bales of cotton were engaged at 5-16d. To London 1,000 bbls, turpentine were engaged at 5-16d. To London 1,000 bbls, turpentine were engaged at 4s. To Harver artes were noninal at \$10 for rice, and 38 a \$10 for ashes, and \$6c. a \$6c for cotton. Two vessels were taken up to load with deals at His for London, one at 27, and the other at 27 5s. To California rates varied from 50c. to 60c. per foot measurement. The clipper ship Nightingale had nearly completed cargo, and was expected to sail for Australia on the 10th inst.

FRUIT.—Pales of 500 boxes dry raisins were made at \$2.85.

Hay.—Owing to the recent flood, which carried away

FRUIT.—Fales of 300 boxes dry raisins were made at \$2.85.

Hav.—Gwing to the recent flood, which carried away bridges and injured reads, this article was again scarce and dearer, with seles for shipment at 80c. a 85c., and at 100c. a 105c. for local use by retail. As new grass, however, was rapidly advancing, it was believed those prices could not hast long.

Ham.—No sales making; stock very much reduced.

Hors were mederately dealt in, at 30c. a 35c. per ib.

LEAD.—Sales of 50 tons Spanish were made at 034c.

LIME.—Rockland was in fair request, but held above the views of buyers.

Molases.—Sales were made as follows:—200 bbis. New Orleans, at 25c. a 24c.; 50 bbds. Porto Rico, at 28c.; 200 dc. Cuba, at 26c., and 20 dc. tart Cuba, at 10c.

OH.—Crude was held at 56c. a 58c. for whale, and \$1.55 for sperm, without important sales. Olive varied little. There have been 7,000 gallons linseed sold at 55c. a wice per gallon.

for sperm, without important sales. Olive varied little, There have been 7,000 gallons linseed sold at 05c. a 26c. per gallon.

Provesions.—Pork displayed no new feature; the transactions comprised 500 bbls. mess, in lots, at \$14.25; and small parcels prime, which was scarce, at \$13.50 & 13.50 & 15c. Cut meats ruied quiet at former prices. Sales were made of 230 bbls. good to prime lard at 95c. a 10c. per 1b; with 230 bbls. beef, at \$7 a \$3.25 for prime, \$9.50 a \$12 for country mess, and \$14 a \$14.50 for city do. Buter and choses were unchanged.

Soar.—Eules of 50 boxes Castile were made, at 114.c., Sugars were tolerably active, with sales of 157 hbds. and 76 boxes Texas, on private terms; 124 hbds. Perto Rico, on private terms; 254 do. do., at 5c.; about 1,350 hbds., including \$20 New Orleans, at 54c. about 1,350 hbds. including \$20 New Orleans, at 54c. about 1,550 Cuba, at 42c. a 5c., and 200 boxes good yellow Havana, at 64c.

Tallow.—About 10,000 lbs. Philadelphia rendered changed hands at 124c., to arrive.

Wussex.—Sales transpired of 540 bbls., at 274c. for prison, 27c. for Ohlo, and 25c. for dersey, with 50 hbds., drudge at 27c., usual terms, per gallon.

Woot.—We report a dull market. Nothing doing in domestic wool. In foreign there is a fair demand for low grade carpet wool of good qualities, while clothing and other qualities are not wanted.

Our Family Market Price Current. Our market table this week shows the greatest shange in vegetables. Poultry and game, although very scarce, are nevertheless stationary in price. The recent storm has much retarded the shad fishing, holding this article at a high price. The markets are in a very filthy condition. Washington actually reeks with malaria, rising from the stagnant pools which bound it on every side.

Tom the magical pole same. Fulton, being mo vated, is not quite so bad, aithough filthy enough gust all who are inclined to cleanliness.

| 0 | 1044 | Rabbits | per | pair | 0 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 | 1044 |